

HARDING SUGGESTS DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
IN INFORMAL INQUIRIES TO LEADING POWERS

Five Spectators Die As Plane Hits Autos

WORLD DISCUSSION
PLAN IS OUTLINED
IN U. S. MEASUREBURNING GASOLINE
THROWN OVER CARS
AS TANK EXPLODES

Victims Are Caught in
Crushed Machines as
Sixteen Cars Burn to
Cinder.

TWO PILOTS RESCUED
BY COLLEGE COACH

Frightful Accident Occurs
as Plane "Hops Off"
on West Virginia Govern-
ment Field.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Moundsville, W. Va., July 10.—
Five persons were killed and ap-
proximately 50 injured at Langin
field here late today when a Martin
bomber plane crashed into a group
of automobiles parked on the
grounds. An explosion followed,
setting fire to the machines. The
dead were all spectators. Lieu-
tenant C. R. McIver, pilot, and Lieu-
tenant T. H. Dunton, assistant pilot,
were rescued by Carl Miller, coach
of Bethany college.

The dead are Carl Pettit, Fred
Edge, Mrs. George Long, 65 years
old and an unidentified child, aged
about 8; Ralph Hartzel of the in-
jured were taken to the
Glendale hospital, where it was re-
ported five were in a serious con-
dition. A physician's office nearby
also was used as an emergency hos-
pital, where it was reported two had
died.

Cars on Bank.

The known dead were of Mounds-
ville, with the exception of Edge,
whose home was at Round Bottom,
West Virginia.

Lieutenants McIver and Dunton
were taking off in the government
plane from Langin field, starting
from the south side of the field,
with the Ohio river on their left.
They had risen about thirty feet,
according to the reports when the
plane swung sharply to the left and
seemed about to hit a hangar. An
effort was made, it was said, to
throw the plane into the river, but
it was flying too low, and crashed
into a line of automobiles lined
along the river bank.

Sixteen Cars Burn.

Sixteen automobiles were burned
and the dead in most instances were
trapped in the machines.

Sergeant Ray Duley on duty at
the field, assisted Coach Miller, a
former army aviator, in extricating
McIver and Dunton from the air-
plane.

An engine of the Wheeling fire de-
partment was wrecked when at-
tempting to reach the scene of the
disaster. The pilots arrived at
Moundsville Saturday afternoon
with the bomber from the Martin
factory at Cleveland and were
leaving Langin field for Langley
field, where the plane was to be
put into service.

Nearly a score of persons were
either burned or injured, and sev-
eral are being treated for burns
by a local surgeon.

Continued on Page 5, Column 3.

'Twas Fifty Years Ago, My Lads

Resurrected From the July 11, 1871, Issue of
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY FUZZY WOODRUFF

The Flying Dutchman.

On Monday night, two deputy
sheriffs with a posse pulled the
kennel at Kile's corner in obedi-
ence to instructions from Judge
Lawrence. It is said that in the
consternation produced by their ar-
rival a Dutchman jumped out of a
window and the last heard of him
yesterday morning was a mile be-
yond Marietta dropping cards every
step.

The Efficacy of Prayer.

We learn that on Monday last a
colored woman near Scott's rolling
mill, lighted a fire with kerosene
oil, singing "I want to be an an-
gel." Her remains were followed to
the grave yesterday by her sym-
pathizing relatives and friends.

Work Rushed

For Half a Block.

The iron was laid on the track
of the street railroad yesterday
from Redwine & Fox's corner
(Franklin & Cox) halfway to
Hunter street. The work is being
pushed vigorously.

The Predecessor of

The Human Flies.

From written placards stuck on
freight cars on the Georgia road,
we observe that a new rival to
Biondia has made his appearance

Women Curious
But Prove Shy
Before Scales

Men Learn Weight At
Once, But Women Pass
by Opportunity.

BY FUZZY WOODRUFF.
Women of Atlanta may not be so
coy and modest when they go out
to disport themselves in the billow
waves of Piedmont, Grant Park,
or East lake. They may not be the
blushing virgins that some people
have said they are not when it
comes to displaying charms on a
ballroom floor.

But when it comes to having re-
corded in plain mathematical fig-
ures something about their physical
figures, why the women of Atlanta
are as shy as dogs and as retiring
as a statesman who has just run
second in a race for re-election.

A couple of weeks ago, Daniel
Brooks put a set of delicately con-
structed scales before their Peach-
tree street clothing store. It is
well to mention the fact that Dan-
iel Brooks deal exclusively in regalia
for men. Wherefore the scales. Had
they been dealing in women's wear
they would probably have installed
a huge and ornate mirror. For the
brothers Daniel are wise in their
generation and keenly cognizant of
the psychology of trade.

Women Prove Shy.

But, anyhow, since the installa-
tion of the scales, every man in At-
lanta has weighed there once and
a good many of them have weighed
there every day. In addition to that,
every woman in Atlanta has
dared herself to weigh and mighty
few of them have accepted the gauge.
I stood in front of the scales and
waited for the weighing a couple of
days ago. The streets were crowd-
ed, but men leaped on and off the
scales with a reckless abandon that
must have been startling to the
floor manager, attending pass-
ing to and fro. They took the news
in cavalier fashion. Youngsters,
like Tom Prescott, who built like
George Carpentier, who sob sisters
said was built like a Greek god,
would leap on the weighing ma-
chine, glance at his moundage and
step down with a smile of satisfac-
tion. A gentleman built like Wil-
lard Patterson would climb pain-
fully on, try to make gravity give him
some extra avoidpounds, get off
scowling, and go to a doctor and pay
him \$10 to learn how to be a drink
quart of sweet milk a day and
sleep all night he might possibly
gain a pound a week for at least
one week. On the other hand, gen-
tlemen whose figures brought to
mind the names of Clay Robinson,
Cliff Williams, Jim Lynch, and
Dutch Brown would get off, mutter-
ing something about taking set-
ting up exercises and cutting out
hot biscuits for more than one meal
a day.

Make a Wild Dash.

But they all get on and take
their medicine—like men. It is
another story when it comes to
the women. I paused in the
neighborhood of the scales for ten
minutes Saturday. During that time
I estimated that one hundred and
fifty women passed. One hundred
and fifty women of the scales, one
hundred and fifty women paused to
gaze on them and one hundred and
fifty women then dashed madly on
like they had seen a smilgfox sign,
or a woman eating tiger, or a man

Continued on page 5, column 3.

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

HARDING'S POWER
IN SENATE COMES
TO TEST THIS WEEK

Administration Leaders
Confident Soldier Bonus
Bill Will Be Deferred to
Regular Session.

GRAIN ADVOCATES MAY
ENGENDER FILIBUSTER

Regulation of Gambling
on Exchange Urged as
"Too Much Government
in Business."

BY JOHN GLEISSNER.

United News Staff Correspondent.
Washington, July 10.—An asser-
tion of presidential leadership this
week in the senate will reveal the
extent to which senators are willing
to be guided by advice from the
white house.

This will be when President Har-
ding sends to congress his special
message, the object of which will
be to sidetrack the soldier bonus
bill until the regular session, to
bring about a virtual suspension of
senate activity except as regards
revision of tariff and tax laws, and
to hasten enactment of these fiscal
measures.

Leaders in the senate have com-
pleted a canvass of votes which
they assert assures success of the
presidential program. Opposition
will be encountered, nevertheless,
from proponents of the bonus bill,
and by senators in the Agrarian
bloc, who want measures for the
aid of farmers to be considered
at once.

Strength Test.

The strength of this insurgency
will be revealed when a motion is
made to send the bonus bill back
to the senate finance committee,
which will follow receipt of the
president's message. Leaders hope
the Agrarian group will be satisfied
with assurances that some of the
minor agricultural bills can have
immediate attention, following
which day-to-day recesses would be
voted.

If senators from farming states
are inclined to insist that a vote be
had on the bill to create a \$100,000-
000 farm export corporation and the
bill to eliminate gambling on grain
exchanges, a showdown may result,
because leaders are prepared to op-
pose these measures with all their
strength. They are determined they
shall not be enacted at this session.
The farm export measure is disliked
on the ground that it requires large
appropriations and would have a
bad effect on business generally. The
grain exchange measure has aroused
hostility because it is argued it
would mean more "government in
business."

The approval by the senate of
President Harding's suggestions

Continued on Page 5, Column 3.

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

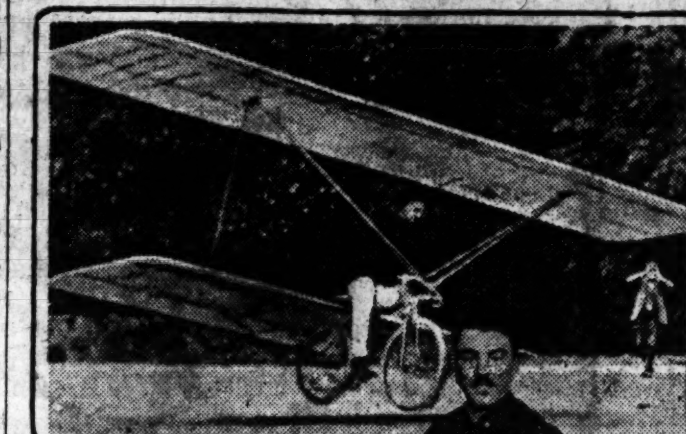
(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

This Motor Won't Stall



Photos show, above, Gabriel Roulain alighting on the race course after
his first flight; below, a closeup of Roulain and his bike plane or
aviette, as the French call it.



Photos show, above, Gabriel Roulain alighting on the race course after
his first flight; below, a closeup of Roulain and his bike plane or
aviette, as the French call it.

Gabriel Roulain, a French cham-
pion cyclist, earns the distinction
of being the first man in the his-
tory of aviation to rise from the
ground on a self-propelled avi-
ette, as the French call it.

The experiment took place on
the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

plane. The experiment took place
on the Longchamps race course in
Paris. The photos show Roulain
and his cycle plane, which is the
first machine of its kind to ever
leave the ground.

Rioting In Belfast
Gains In Intensity
On Eve of ArmisticeSMUTS CREDITED
WITH BRINGING
HOPE OF PEACE

South African Premier
Hailed by Some as "Med-
dler" and by Others as
'Heaven-Sent Mediator.'

ONE OF FEW CROWN MEN

IRELAND WILL TRUST

Rumor Says Lloyd-George
to Take Glory, or Make
Him the Scapegoat If
Negotiations Fail.

BY E. A. JOHNSON.

United News Staff Correspondent.

London, July 10.—In the interval
of calm that has succeeded the sen-
sational developments of the past
week, British politicians are con-
sidering themselves with attempting
to analyze the part played by Gen-
eral Jan Smuts, South African pre-
mier, in the thus far successful at-
tempts to bring English and Irish
leaders together to work for a last-
ing peace between the two islands.

It is generally conceded that
Smuts was the hidden hand that
pulled the strings making the wel-
come truce in Ireland possible. But
officials hold decidedly opposite
opinions regarding the South Afri-
can's position. By some he is char-
acterized as a mediator, by others as
a mediator sent by heaven. It is
virtually unanimously held, how-
ever, that whatever his part, he has
rendered the empire a tremendous
service, the true value of which can
not now be appreciated. If the
negotiations to come to play the part
of a mediator sent by heaven, it is
successful, however, General Smuts will
reap the usual boomerang effect
that always results from political
failure.

Two Stories.

Two widely different stories are
being circulated about the roman-
tic story of the Irish truce. One
is that he is merely acting as pre-
mier Lloyd-George's puppet; that
he is being used as Lloyd-George's
agent in a quasi-political game, the
British premier hoping to take all
the credit if the negotiations suc-
ceed in bringing about a solution of
the Irish war, and to place all the
blame on Smuts if the conference
fails and the empire is placed in a
more unfavorable position. By those
who believe this tale, it is declared
that General Smuts through his own
patronage agreed to play the part
of Lloyd-George's puppet in the hope
that the negotiations would succeed.

It is certain that Sinn Fein trusts
the South African, and that he is
practically the only statesman in
whom it places the slightest faith.

Through Smuts the Irish leaders
hope to obtain a square deal from
the "discredited coalition govern-
ment."

The second story is that Smuts
himself forced Lloyd-George's hand
and compelled him against his will
to agree to the conditional invitation
to the peace party. Those who
credit this story declare that Smuts
and other Dominion premiers were
appalled at the gravity of the Irish
situation upon their arrival here,
and that it was agreed to make
Smuts the spokesman in their de-
termination to prevent the govern-
ment's proposed "iron-heel crown-
colony" adventure. Hurried action
was necessary, for the troops were
already en route for Ireland for a
two years' campaign.

Smuts continues that Smuts
dealt for some time in secret with
De Valera and discovered that Sinn
Fein distrusted all British politi-
cians because "all their suggestions
had been merely veiled threats and
qualified promises." It was then
that Smuts called Lloyd-George's
hand and demanded the issuance of
a carte-blanc invitation to the
Irish leaders. The premier, it is
said, at first refused to accept the
suggestion because it would involve
recognition of the belligerency of
the Irish republicans and would
bring Ireland's claims before the
whole world.

Smuts Threatened.

Smuts then threatened, on behalf
of the dominions, to make public a
pronouncement similar to his cel-
ebrated manifesto during the creat-
ing of the Versailles treaty, and one
afternoon the visitors will be taken
on an automobile tour of Atlanta.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

(Continued on

THE CONSTITUTION

The Standard Southern Newspaper.
Published Daily, Except Sundays, Tri-Weekly.
CLARK HOWELL,
Editor and General Manager.
Directors: Clark Howell, Albert Howell,
J. E. Black, R. W. Greer, Clark Howell, Jr.



Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class matter.
Postoffice Main 5099.
ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily and Tri-Weekly, \$1.00 a month, \$2.50 a quarter, \$7.50 a half year, \$12.50 a year.
Sundays only, \$1.00 a month, \$2.50 a quarter, \$7.50 a half year, \$12.50 a year.
Single Copies—Daily, 5c; Sunday, 10c.

The Constitution Building, 100 Peachtree street, is the headquarters of the paper.
The Constitution Building, 100 Peachtree street, is the headquarters of the paper.

The Constitution is on sale in New York City by J. E. Black, 100 Broadway, between Broadway and Second street (Times building corner). Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advertisements published in out-of-town local editions.
The Constitution is not responsible for advertisements published in out-of-town local editions.

THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

A new armistice has been signed, to become effective today; and, while it is not of such universal importance as that which brought the world war to an end almost three years ago, it is, nevertheless, of world-wide significance as portending the amicable settlement of the ages-old quarrel between Ireland and the British government—as that for centuries has affected to a greater or a less extent the tranquility of the whole human family.

The signing of the British-Irish truce marks the first tangible step toward the culmination of a splendid piece of work by the peace-makers of both belligerent parties. It has brought about the cessation of bloodshed in Ireland—temporarily, at least—affording an opportunity for calm, dispassionate conference and negotiation with permanent peace and good-will as the objective.

Let us all hope, as The Irish Freeman's Journal is quoted in the press dispatches as having said, that "with God's blessing, a permanent, honorable peace may be engendered."

For centuries the "Irish question" has been a thorn in the side of civilization. It is a question that has, up to this time, never been settled; and now, like every other question in dispute between persons or between peoples, it cannot be settled until it is settled right!

It is a foregone conclusion that peace negotiations are to be based upon the assumption that Ireland is to continue as an integral unit of the British government.

The Irish leaders can well afford to withdraw their demand for absolute independence, making that as their concession in the interests of peace.

On the other hand, Great Britain can well afford to grant Ireland the status of a dominion, with full authority in the matter of local self-government—to all intents and purposes as free and independent as Canada or Australia, yet under the protection of the British flag.

MARKING TIME.

After more than four months of waiting for something in the way of visible results of the sweeping republican victory last fall, there is evidence on every hand that the American people are becoming restive and discontented.

They were persuaded that the country had had enough of democratic rule, so they swept the board clean and installed republicans in every branch and department of the government, from top to bottom.

Now they want something to show for it.

The people and business are tired of marking time.

Thus far they have received at the hands of the republican administration nothing more tangible than promises.

The republican administration has been in charge of the government since the fourth of last March; and since that time, too, the republican congress has been almost continuously in session.

There has been no obstructive interference on the part of democrats, either within or without congress; no attempt to retard legislation, no manifestation of a desire on the part of the minority element to block the wheels of legislative or administrative progress. The republicans have had

matters absolutely in their own hands, and undisputed power to go as far as they liked toward redeeming their campaign promises and keeping faith with the people who put them in control of the government.

But despite all that, so far as it is discernible by the man on the street, we are no nearer "normalcy" than we were when Senator Harding, from his front porch in Marion, was reiterating his promise that his election would insure an almost immediate return of that highly desirable condition—whatever the Harding term may mean.

There was a surfeit of promise held out that the election of a republican congress would insure harmony and co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the government, in contrast with the relationship that existed during the last two years of the Wilson administration.

But for more than four months this arrangement has produced nothing in the way of results, and a constantly widening breach has developed between the administration and congress—a breach which seems to be fast approaching the deadlock stage!

The people are patient. They are not unreasonable.

But they want service, and they have a right to expect it!

At the very least, they want to know, and have a right to know, where the administration stands on the various questions of paramount public importance—something that they do not know now, after almost five months of waiting!

And if this thing is to go on much longer the republican administration, the republican congress and the chiefs of the republican party organization might just as well begin right now to prepare for an overwhelming expression of popular disapproval at the polls at the mid-term congressional elections!

A NOTABLE TRIBUTE.

It is not often that a newspaper receives such a tribute as that recently paid The Constitution by the Bar Association of Columbus, Ga., in connection with a eulogistic review of the life of the late Judge James Lewis Willis, former judge of the municipal court of that city.

Judge Willis was for years one of the outstanding personages of the Georgia bar, and as man and a citizen he was a leader in his community and well known, respected and beloved far and wide throughout the state.

His long and distinguished career as a lawyer, judge and leader in the progress of his community terminated on June 21, when he died at his home in Wynton, a suburb of Columbus.

Following his death the Columbus Bar Association designated a committee of prominent members to draft an appropriate testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens and brother lawyers of Columbus.

This committee was composed of Judge A. W. Cozart, chairman; S. B. Hatcher, H. R. Goethals, F. U. Garrard and J. R. Terrell.

The memorial was read by Judge Cozart at a special meeting of the bar association, on the morning of July 7, and was unanimously adopted. It traces the career of the subject from the date of his birth, at Talbotton, Ga., September 22, 1858, until his death, delineating his accomplishments and referring with intimate tenderness to his habits of work and recreation; and in this connection it says of him:

"HE LOVED THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, AND HE FED UPON IT, AS IT WERE, FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE. INDEED, READING THIS PAPER AND FISHING WERE NOT ONLY TWO OF THE LUXURIES OF LIFE, BUT TWO OF THE NECESSITIES."

There is not a community in Georgia of which the same thing could not as truthfully be said of some of its leading citizens.

There is not a city, town, cross-roads hamlet in Georgia to which The Constitution is not a daily visitor.

There is not an R. F. D. route in Georgia upon which no regular subscriber and reader of one of the editions—either daily, Sunday or Tri-Weekly—of The Constitution resides.

The Constitution was founded fifty-three years ago; in the midst of the turmoil and strife of reconstruction following the civil war.

Its structure was built upon and supported by the three cardinal principles that underlie the fundamental law of the state: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

And it means something to the people of Georgia to be able to command the services of a newspaper that, after fifty-three years of development in the service of the state, it can be said of one of the state's most distinguished and learned sons, that "he loved The Atlanta Constitution, and he fed upon it," considering it one of his life "necessities."

Just From Georgia

BY FRANK L. STANTON

The Fisherman Explains.
A fisherman ain't hurtin' a body.
A watchin' of the cork a-goin' down.
An' maybe of he's takin' of his today.
It's fur away from Prohibition Town.

He Joys to see the trout-line a-swishin'!

To see the noddin' rod the water touch;
Ef all the congress fellers were a-fishin'!

They wouldn't hurt the country half as much!

The world is still inclined to treat him cruel!

But still he realises every wish;
An' ain't a five-pound trout a very jewel!

When he's fried, an' in the middle of the dish!

Brother Williams Says:

Folks what want ter git in what yer calls de "swim" don't want ter pay de money fer de swimmin' lessons.

I has seen folks rise so high in dis worl', dey looked mighty small after dey got ter whar dey wuz goin'.

Valley of the Violets.

I. Valley of the violets,
Blossoms blowin' free,
Clover by the roadside,
Ye were dear to me.

Nothing now so beautiful;
These eyes on earth shall see—
For there one walked beside me,
And her red lips leaned to me.

Q the lake—the meadow.

The dim path through the glen,
The falling of the blossoms,
Her dark hair, and then
The bright eyes of the morning!

Still heaven seems to be
In the valley of the violets
Where her dear lips leaned to me.

A Georgia Philosopher.

Weekly texts from "Uncle" Jim Williams' Greensboro Herald-Journal:

"Blue laws prohibit a man from painting the town red."

"You can't call a man a 'cat' just because he pussesfoot."

"Most of the great problems of the day are still remaining problems."

"All the world is a stage and you can readily get an audience when you act the fool."

"When a bald-headed bachelor buys hair restorer, wedding bells are fixing to chime."

"Nobody takes any interest in a man that hasn't any principle. He doesn't bring dividends."

A kindly warning.
(From the Prescott Picayune.)

"Please take warning, all ye berry pickers and fishermen, if ye get snake bit going through my cotton patch, remember, I will not be responsible."

This Curious Old World!

"A man always remembers his enemies," remarks the Lone country Budget, "but he sometimes forgets his friends."

The Curious Old World!

Now do the world in glory roll,
And linen climbs in price,
And though we're catchin' 'em on coal,
We're mighty short on ice.

TODAY'S TALK

BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution)

THE THING CAN STILL BE DONE.

Three types of men have to do with the building of the world—the starter, the finisher, and the one who starts and goes right through to the end.

I have in mind a man who started on the letter to the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and who, in the course of his career, has been associated with him many of the ablest men in America and the world.

His concern grew into millions of dollars in trade and was known wherever there was any commerce at all worth while.

The war ended. The money system of the world faltered like a hard-pressed man being under stress.

Partners withdrew. The stock of the once-great concern shrunk to practically nothing. But there was one man who stood by—the man who started the idea and the concern.

He had in the world—amounting to millions—like a sea captain, he stood erect and firm as the great ship of business sank into a receivership.

There he stood, the square jaw of this man, his straight forehead, his eyes, his firm set mouth, and his hand that was a great ship of business sank into a receivership.

And this is what he is saying: "The thing can still be done."

There is no man in Georgia of which the same thing could not as truthfully be said of some of its leading citizens.

There is not a city, town, cross-roads hamlet in Georgia to which The Constitution is not a daily visitor.

There is not an R. F. D. route in Georgia upon which no regular subscriber and reader of one of the editions—either daily, Sunday or Tri-Weekly—of The Constitution resides.

The Constitution was founded fifty-three years ago; in the midst of the turmoil and strife of reconstruction following the civil war.

Its structure was built upon and supported by the three cardinal principles that underlie the fundamental law of the state: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

And it means something to the people of Georgia to be able to command the services of a newspaper that, after fifty-three years of development in the service of the state, it can be said of one of the state's most distinguished and learned sons, that "he loved The Atlanta Constitution, and he fed upon it," considering it one of his life "necessities."

There is a prophecy that Lloyd George may suffer loss of power and public favor.

News which threatens the peace of the world may be published at this time.

Men and women who are ambitious may find it hard to realize their desires under this rule of the stars.

Persons whose birthday this is should be extremely careful in writing letters or business documents during the coming year. They will experience unexpected success.

Children born on this day will be headstrong and hard to govern and will meet with their greatest success in speculation or games of chance.

What the Stars Predict.

The morning hours of this day are unlucky.

It is predicted that discontent will spread among employees, such as to extent that there may be strikes among clerks and office employees, as well as many day laborers.

There is a prophecy that Lloyd George may suffer loss of power and public favor.

News which threatens the peace of the world may be published at this time.

Men and women who are ambitious may find it hard to realize their desires under this rule of the stars.

Persons whose birthday this is should be extremely careful in writing letters or business documents during the coming year. They will experience unexpected success.

Children born on this day will be headstrong and hard to govern and will meet with their greatest success in speculation or games of chance.

There is a prophecy that Lloyd George may suffer loss of power and public favor.

News which threatens the peace of the world may be published at this time.

Men and women who are ambitious may find it hard to realize their desires under this rule of the stars.

Persons whose birthday this is should be extremely careful in writing letters or business documents during the coming year. They will experience unexpected success.

Children born on this day will be headstrong and hard to govern and will meet with their greatest success in speculation or games of chance.

The Crisis In the Near East

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

The course of the Greeks in evacuating the town of Ismaia, at the base of the Boudari peninsula, which extends northward between the Black sea toward Constantinople, represents a clever, if annoying maneuver to force the British to "fish out bait" in the whole Greco-Turkish quarrel.

Greek troops at Ismaia were of little value to the general Greek campaign, which will operate from other bases. The real mission of these troops was to cover Constantinople from any advance by the Kemalists. Such an advance would menace allied hold upon Constantinople. Once an advance was made, the British would be forced to hold, once must always read British.

At the present moment Constantinople is, to all intents and purposes as completely in British hands as Gibraltar. Aden and Malta, the other key-points in the Near East, which, together with Ismaia insure the sea-hold upon Constantinople, have been guaranteed at slight expense to the British, through the medium of Greek forces operating in Asia Minor.

This was the basis of the bargain between Lloyd George and Venizelos, which resulted in the bestowal upon Greece of the island of Smyrna and its hinterland in Asia Minor. A Greek army of 200,000 men was thus enlisted to cover allied control of the Straits, while the allied forces could maintain a small force in the Near East, the Dardanelles to the Black sea exit of the Bosphorus.

Up to British.

The bargain was not, however, unilateral. If the Greeks were to furnish troops, it was understood that Britain would employ her fleet to aid and her resources in arms and munitions to supply the Greek forces. This was not for lack of need. Every "entente nation," Britain included, was not a large number of troops, as a result of her domestic situation and the demands upon her army and air over the world, from Ireland to India.

Now, by withdrawing from Smyrna, the Greeks have "fished up" to the British, either they must be prepared to use troops of their own to cover Constantinople, or they must resign the island of Smyrna and its hinterland to the Greeks. The only other possibility is a surrender of Constantinople to the Kemalists, which is contrary to British policy at the present hour.

At present, any attempt of the British to support the Greeks will instantly provoke French and Italian opposition, for, theoretically France and Italy have equal rights with Britain in Constantinople. The British have been ostentatiously withdrawing their troops from Asia Minor and the Dardanelles, and the Kemalists, France has similarly evacuated Cilicia and made her peace with the Turks. Both are in a position to ally to the Greek and in open opposition to British supremacy at Constantinople.

Bolshevik Threatening.

British position in the Near East is exactly that of France in Upper Silesia. Britain is supporting

Greece for British reasons, just as France is backing Poland for French reasons. Italy is opposing both for Italian reasons. In due the same way. But if Britain wants to keep on in the Near East, she will have to yield to French contentions in Upper Silesia. And unless she has similarly compensated Italy, she may find the Italian vote turned against her in the Supreme Council.

Meantime the Bolsheviks are busy flooding Europe with rumors that the great Brusiloff, victor in the Galician battles of 1916, is heading a new Russian army which is to advance from the Caucasus, through Asia Minor in close co-operation with the Turkish forces of Kemal. One may doubt this. Brusiloff was similarly heralded on the Polish front, but he never appeared. Yet it is plain that Russia continues to look toward Constantinople, as she has for more than a century.

The French and the Italians demand that the British join them in revising the treaty of Sevres downward, depriving the Greeks of Smyrna and most of Thrace in return, throwing them back to their frontiers of 1914. This would probably mean the fall of Constantinople, but in any event it would mean a fatal check to the Greater Greece conception of the Treaty of Sevres. But if the British yield, then French and Italian rather than British influence will prevail in the restored Turkey.

British in Corner.

The Greeks, on their part, at the moment of embarking upon a new campaign to retrieve the losses due to the defeat of a few months ago, have forced the British into a tight corner, by leaving them with the simple choice of acting about Ismaia and thus in reality embarking upon a new Turkish war, or signing their present commanding position in the Near East.

Meantime the French are steadily avoiding any conference over the Upper Silesian question. Patently the French hope that the Near Eastern situation will be such that, in return for the Greek support in the Constantinople affair, the British will give their support to the French in the Oder, which would mean the transfer of the industrial and mineral resources of the Ruhr to France. Two foreign policies are thus obviously maneuvering under cover of much propaganda and in the face of much unpopularity both in London and in Paris, to say nothing of Rome.

If the Greeks lose the campaign in Asia Minor, the British situation will be instantly critical, for without hope of Greek military assistance, the Greek army will be eliminated, the British will either have to fight or evacuate. Without assistance from France or Italy. But if the British do not at once support the Greek army in its present campaign, the British have to remove French and Italian opposition. French objections may be silenced, but the Italian can hardly be removed, even by the British.

All in all, it would be hard to picture a more complicated mess than that in the Near East at the present hour.

(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)

Strongly Commends Governor's Attitude On the Tax Question

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by Governor Hardwick to the general assembly. His handling of the situation was thorough, able and constructive. While his ideas on certain minor matters may be subject to change, his general policy is sound.

Editor Constitution: I feel that all forward-looking Georgians should express their approval of the attitude of the governor on the tax question. Wednesday by

